NUMB. LXV.] THE [OCTOBER 21, 1787.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price SIX-PENCE.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1787. [VOL. II.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL and JOHN BOYD, *at their Printing-Office in Water-ſtreet, near the Ferry.*

Sheriff's Sale.

Fayette County, Sept. 28, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept under the hands and ſeal of the truſtees of the general loan office to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale on Saturday the 27th day of October next, in Union Town, a tract of land containing four hundred and two acres and a quarter, lying in Franklin township, called Walnut tract, ſituate on a branch of Redſtone creek, adjoining lands of Rezin Virgin, Thomas Dunn, and David Fortners; mortgaged to the truſtees of ſaid office by John Charmichael, and to be ſold by

JAMES HAMMOND, ſheriff.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber did in January 1787, give a bond of one hundred and ten pounds, payable in January, 1789, to Thomas Girty, in part pay of a tract of land, the title of which is diſputed, this is therefore to forwarn all perſons not to take an aſſignment of ſaid bond, as the ſubſcriber is determined not to pay ſaid bond, unleſs compelled by law, or a ſufficient title made him for ſaid land.

RICHARD BUTLER.

Carliſle, Sept. 22, 1787.

TO BE SOLD,

A GOOD Log Houſe, well weather boarded, with a kitchen, ſtable, and every convenience ſuitable for keeping a public houſe, ſituate in Fourth ſtreet in the town of Pittſburgh; it is occupied as a tavern at preſent by the ſubſcriber. Any perſon may know the terms by applying as above to

WILLIAM M'MILLAN.

October 12, 1787.

N. B. The terms will be made eaſy to the purchaſer.

LINSEED Oil prepared for painting, at Hartley's Mill near Bedford. Six ſhillings per gallon cash. Oct. 4.

THE ſubſcriber (who lives in Pittſburgh) is authoriſed to diſpoſe of a tract of land, ſituate about two miles eaſterly of Pittſburgh, bounded weſtwardly by lands of the ſubſcriber, on the north by the river Monongahela, and ſouthwardly by lands of Oliver Ormſby. There are two valuable improvements and a mill ſeat on ſaid tract. This tract contains three hundred acres, two hundred of which is excellent bottom land, extending near a mile up the Monongahela, the whole of which bottom land will produce excellent hemp or timothy; the remainder of the tract is choice arable land, and the whole well wooded and watered. Whoever may purchaſe the ſaid tract, will pleaſe to apply to the ſubſcriber who will acquaint him with the terms. The title is indiſputable.

Should the above tract remain unſold the laſt of this month, about 100 acres of the bottom land will be laid out in five acre lots to accommodate ſuch of the inhabitants of Pittſburgh or the vicinage with out-lots as may have occaſion for them. The purchaſer will find many advantages by his having more or leſs of theſe lots, as the timber thereon will nearly pay for the clearing and fencing the lot, and if ſowed with timothy or clover, a crop or two will pay the firſt coſt of the lot, &c.

A draught of the ſaid tract is in the hands of the ſubſcriber; he alſo will, in a few days, have a plat of the out-lots made out, which ſhall be ſold on reaſonable terms.

JOHN ORMSBY,

Pittſburgh, October 13, 1787.

Conveyancing.

AGREEMENTS, Aſſignments, Awards, Bargain and Sales, Bills of Sale Bonds, Covenants, Deeds, Grants, Leaſes, Letters of Attorney, Letters of Licence, Mortgages, Partnerſhip, Releaſes, Settlements, Wills, &c. &c. Drawn by the ſubſcriber at his office in Chancery-lane, Pittſburgh, at a moderate price.

June 4. ROBERT GALBRAITH.

The Printers requeſt thoſe indebted to them for the Gazette to make immediate payment, more particularly thoſe who have not paid any part of their ſubſcription ſince the commencement, as one year is now elapſed. Produce is taken in payment.

An Addreſs of the ſubſcribers members of the late houſe of repreſentatives of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to their conſtituents.

Gentlemen,

WHEN in conſequence of your ſuffrages at the laſt general election we were choſen to repreſent you in the general aſſembly of this commonwealth, we accepted of the important truſt, with a determination to execute it in the beſt manner we were able, and we flatter ourſelves we acted in ſuch a manner as to convince you, that your intereſts with that of the good of the ſtate has been the object of our meaſures.

During the fall and ſpring ſeſſions of the legiſlature, on the recommendation of the congreſs of the united ſtates, your repreſentatives proceeded to the appointment of delegates to attend a convention to be held in the city of Philadelphia, for the purpoſes of reviſing and amending the preſent articles of confederation, and to report their proceedings to congreſs, and when adopted by them, and ratified by the ſeveral ſtates to become binding on them as part of the confederation of the united ſtates. We lamented at the time, that a majority of our legiſlature appointed men to repreſent this ſtate who were all citizens of Philadelphia, none of them calculated to repreſent the landed intereſt of Pennſylvania, and all of them of one political party, men who have been uniformly oppoſed to that conſtitution for which you have on every occaſion manifeſted your attachment. We were apprehenſive at the time, of the ill conſequences of ſo partial a repreſentation, but all oppoſition was in vain. When the convention met, members from twelve ſtates attended, and after deliberating upwards of four months on the ſubject, agreed on a plan of government which was ſent forward by them to congreſs, and which was reported to the houſe by the delegates of Pennſylvania as mere matter of information, and printed in the newſpapers of the city of Philadelphia; but the houſe had not received it officially from congreſs, nor had we the leaſt idea, that as the annual election was ſo near, we ſhould have been called upon to deliberate, much leſs to act on ſo momentuous a buſineſs; a buſineſs of the utmoſt importance to you and your poſterity. We conceived it required the moſt minute examination and mature conſideration, and that it ought to be taken up by the next houſe. Judge then of our ſurpriſe on finding the laſt day but one in the ſeſſions, a member of the houſe who had been a delegate in the convention, without any previous notice or any intimation of his intentions to the houſe, offer a reſolution recommending the calling a convention to conſider of the propoſed conſtitution, and to direct the electing members for the ſame, at ſo early a period as the day of your annual election, thus attempting to ſurpriſe you into a choice of members --to approve or diſapprove of a conſtitution, which is to entail happineſs or miſery forever without giving time to the ſtate even to ſee, much leſs to examine the plan of government.

Our duty to ourſelves and our regard for your deareſt intereſts induced us to oppoſe the meaſure by every poſſible argument that we could ſuggeſt at the time; but all our efforts were inſufficient even to produce a poſtponement until the afternoon. We urged and urged in vain the conſtant practice of the houſe when any important buſineſs was to be brought on, of giving previous notice and making it the order of the day ſometime before hand; that no bill however trifling was paſſed without three readings, and without this formality which gave the members time and opportunity to think on the ſubject; that the rules were adhered to ſo ſtrictly that even the building of a bridge, or the laying out a road, could not be determined on without this form; but this, the moſt important of all matters was to be done by ſurpriſe, and as we conceived with deſign to preclude you from having it in your power to deliberate on the ſubject. Our anxiety for your intereſts was great, but notwithſtanding the firmeſt and moſt determined oppoſition, no reſpite could be obtained, and the firſt reſolution was adopted by a majority of the houſe, when they adjourned till the afternoon to complete the buſineſs. In theſe circumſtances we had no alternative, we were under a neceſſity of either retiring to the houſe, and by our preſence enabling them to call a convention before our conſtituent could have the means of information, or time to deliberate on the ſubject, or by abſenting ourſelves from the houſe, prevent the meaſure taking place. Our regard for you induced us to prefer the latter, and we determined not to attend in the afternoon. We conceived at the time we were choſen you had no view to this buſineſs, and we could ſee no inconvenience nor loſs of time from deferring a matter of ſuch importance and which would in its conſequences affect, or perhaps, annihilate our own conſtitution, as well as that of every conſtitution in the union to a houſe choſen after the people had ſome knowledge of the plan, eſpecially as the next houſe will meet at ſo early a period, and a convention could be called by them time enough to meet in a few months, which, would be as early as any ſtate in the union, and would be allowing you time to make up your minds on a matter which appeared to us to require ſo much deliberation. Thus circumſtanced and thus influenced, we determined the next morning again to abſent ourſelves from the houſe, when James M'Camont, eſq. a member from Franklin, and Jacob Miley, eſq. a member from Dauphin, were ſeized by a number of citizens of Philadelphia, who had collected together for that purpoſe, their lodgings were violently broken open, their clothes torn, and after much abuſe and inſult, they were forcibly dragged through the ſtreets of Philadelphia to the ſtate houſe, and there detained by force, and in the preſence of the majority, who had, the day before, voted for the firſt of the propoſed reſolutions, treated with the moſt inſulting language: while the houſe ſo formed, proceeded to finiſh their reſolutions, which they mean to offer you as the doings of the legiſlature of Pennſylvania. On this outrageous proceeding we make no comment. The inhabitants of Franklin and Dauphin have been groſſly inſulted by the treatment of their members. We know the feelings of the people of theſe counties are ſufficiently keen: it becomes us, not to add to them by dwelling longer on the ſubject; but as our conduct may, and we have no doubt, will be miſrepreſented, we thought it our duty to lay before our conſtituents, to whom alone we are accountable, a real ſtate of facts; that they may judge for themſelves. We need not tell you, that we could have no intereſted motive to influence our conduct. A ſenſe of that duty which we owed to you and to ourſelves, could have alone induced us to ſubmit to the variety of abuſe and inſults which many of us have experienced, for not conſenting to a meaſure that might probably have ſurpriſed you into a ſurrender of your deareſt rights. Our conduct has at laſt had the good effect to lengthen out the time of election, and induced them to poſtpone the election for members of the convention until the firſt Tueſday in November next; whereas the reſolution firſt propoſed, directed it to be holden for all the counties eaſt of Bedford, on the day of the

mon election, nine days from the time of propoſing the meaſure.

We cannot conclude without requeſting you to turn your ſerious attention to the government now offered to your conſideration; "We are perſuaded that a free and candid diſcuſſion of any ſubject tends greatly to the improvement of knowledge, and that a matter in which the public are ſo deeply intereſted cannot be too well underſtood." A good conſtitution and government is a bleſſing from heaven, and the right of poſterity and mankind; ſuffer then we intreat you, no inſidious motive, ſiniſter view, or improper influence to direct your determinations or biaſs your judgments." Provide yourſelves with the new conſtitution offered to you by the convention, look it over with attention that you be enabled to think for yourſelves. We confeſs when the legiſlature appointed delegates to attend the convention, our ideas extended no farther than a reviſion or amendment of the preſent confederation, nor were our delegates, by the act of aſſembly appointing them, authoriſed to do more, as will appear by the ſaid act, the ſecond ſection of which deſcribes their powers in the following words, viz.

2. *Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the repreſentatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame,* That Thomas Mifflin, Robert Morris, George Clymer, Jared Ingerſoll, Thomas Fitzſimons, James Wilſon, and governeur Morris, eſquires, are hereby appointed deputies from this ſtate to meet in the convention of the deputies of the reſpective ſtates of North-America, to be held at the city of Philadelphia on the ſecond day of the month of May next. And the ſaid Thomas Mifflin, Robert Morris, George Clymer, Jared Ingerſoll, Thomas Fitzſimons, James Wilſon, and Governeur Morris, or any four of them, are hereby appointed deputies from this ſtate, with powers to meet ſuch deputies as may be appointed and authoriſed by the other ſtates to aſſemble in the ſaid convention at the city aforeſaid, and to join with them in deviſing, deliberating on, and diſcuſſing all ſuch alterations and further proviſions as may be neceſſary to render the federal conſtitution fully adequate to the exigencies of the union: and in reporting ſuch act or acts for that purpoſe, to the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, as when agreed to by them, and duly confirmed by the ſeveral ſtates, will effectually provide for the ſame.

You will therefore perceive that they had no authority whatever from the legiſlature, to annihilate the preſent confederation and form a conſtitution entirely new and in doing which they have acted as mere individuals, not as the official deputies of this commonwealth. If however, after mature deliberation you are of opinion that the plan of government which they have offered for your conſideration, is beſt calculated to promote your political happineſs and preſerve thoſe invaluable privileges you at preſent enjoy, you will no doubt chuſe men to repreſent you in convention who will adopt it: if you think otherwiſe you will, with your uſual firmneſs, determine accordingly.

You have a right, and we have no doubt you will conſider whether or not you are in a ſituation to ſupport the expence of ſuch a government as is now offered to you, as well as the expence of a ſtate government? or whether a legiſlature, conſiſting of three branches, neither of them choſen annually, and that the ſenate, the moſt powerful, the members of which are for ſix years, are likely to leſſen your burthens or increaſe your taxes? or whether in caſe your ſtate government ſhould be annihilated, which will probably be the caſe, or dwindle into a mere corporation, the continental government will be competent to attend to your local concerns? You can alſo beſt determine whether the power of levying and impoſing internal taxes at pleaſure will be of real uſe to you or not? or whether a continental collector aſſiſted by a few faithful ſoldiers, will be more eligible than your preſent collectors of taxes? You will alſo in your deliberations on this important buſineſs judge, whether the liberty of the preſs may be conſidered as a bleſſing or a curſe in a free government, and whether a declaration for the preſervation of it is neceſſary? or whether in a plan of government any declaration of rights ſhould be prefixed or inſerted? You will be able, likewiſe, to determine, whether in a free government there ought, or ought not, to be any proviſion againſt a ſtanding army in time of peace? or whether the trial by jury, in civil cauſes, is become dangerous and ought to be aboliſhed? and whether the judiciary of the united ſtates is not ſo conſtructed as to afford and deſtroy the judiciaries of the ſeveral ſtates? You will alſo be able to judge whether ſuch inconveniencies have been experienced by the preſent mode of trial between citizen and citizen, of different ſtates, as to render a continental court neceſſary for that purpoſe? or whether there can be any real uſe in the appellate juriſdiction with reſpect to fact as well as law? We ſhall not dwell longer on the ſubject; one thing however, it is proper you ſhould be informed of: the convention were not unanimous with reſpect to men though they were as ſtates, ſeveral of thoſe who have ſigned did not fully approve of the plan of government, and three of the members, viz. Governor Randolph, and col. George Maſon, of Virginia, and Eldridge Gerry, eſq. of Maſſachuſetts, whoſe characters are very reſpectable, had ſuch ſtrong objections as to refuſe ſigning. The confederation no doubt is defective and requires amendment and reviſion, and had the convention extended their plan to the enabling the united ſtates to regulate commerce, equalize the impoſt, collect it throughout the united ſtates, and have the entire juriſdiction over maritime affairs, leaving the exerciſe of internal taxation to the ſeparate ſtates, we apprehend there would have been no objection to the plan of government.

The matter will be before you and you will be able to judge for yourſelves, "Shew that you ſeek not yourſelves, but the good of your country, and may He who alone has dominion over the paſſions and underſtandings of men, enlighten and direct you aright, that poſterity may bleſs God for the wiſdom of their anceſtors."

James M'Calmont,	John Gilchriſt,
Robert Clark,	Abraham Smith,
Jacob M[illegible],	Robert Whitehill,
Alexander Wright,	David Mitchel,
John M'Dowell,	John Piper,
John Flenniken,	Samuel Dale,
James Alliſon,	William Findley,
Theophilus Philips,	James Barr.

Saturday, Sept. 29, 1787.

The UNITED STATES in CONGRESS Aſſembled, Friday, September 28, 1787.

Preſent---New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Connecticut, New-York, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia, and from Maryland Mr. Roſs.

Congreſs having received the report of the Convention lately aſſembled in Philadelphia.

Reſolved Unanimouſly,

THAT the ſaid report, with the reſolutions and letter accompanying the ſame, be tranſmitted to a convention of delegates, choſen in each ſtate by the people thereof in conformity to the reſolves of the convention, made and provided in that caſe.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Saturday, September 29th, 1787. A. M.

Reſolved,

THAT three thouſand copies of the reſolutions which the houſe have this day adopted for calling a convention on the federal conſtitution, recommended to them by Congreſs, be ſtruck off, and tranſmitted by the clerk to the members of the city of Philadelphia, and the different counties of this ſtate: two thouſand of ſaid copies to be in the Engliſh, and one in the German language.

WHEREAS the convention of deputies from the ſeveral ſtates compoſing the union, lately held in this city, have publiſhed a conſtitution for the future government of the United States, to be ſubmitted to conventions of deputies choſen in each ſtate by the people thereof, under the recommendation of its legiſlature, for their aſſent and ratification. And whereas, Congreſs, on friday the 28th inſtant. did unanimouſly reſolve, that the ſaid conſtitution be tranſmitted to the ſeveral legiſlatures of the ſtates, to the intent aforeſaid. And whereas it is the ſenſe of great numbers of the good people of this ſtate, already ſignified in petitions and declarations to this houſe, that the earlieſt ſteps ſhould be taken to aſſemble a convention within the ſtate, for the purpoſe of deliberating and determining on the ſaid conſtitution.

Reſolved, That it be recommended to ſuch of the inhabitants of the ſtate as are entitled to vote for repreſentatives to the general aſſembly, that they chuſe ſuitable perſons to ſerve as deputies in a ſtate convention, for the purpoſe herein before mentioned; that is, for the city of Philadelphia and the counties reſpectively, the ſame number of deputies that each is entitled to of repreſentatives in the general aſſembly.

Reſolved, That the elections for deputies as aforeſaid be held at the ſeveral places in the ſaid city and counties, as are fixed by law for holding the elections of repreſentatives to the general aſſembly, and that the ſame be conducted by the officers who conduct the ſaid elections for repreſentatives, and agreeably to the rules and regulations thereof.

Reſolved, That the election of deputies as aforeſaid ſhall be held for the city of Philadelphia, and the ſeveral counties of this ſtate, on the firſt Tueſday of November next.

Reſolved, That the perſons ſo elected to ſerve in convention ſhall aſſemble on the third Tueſday of November, at the ſtate houſe, in the city of Philadelphia.

Reſolved, That the propoſition ſubmitted to this houſe by the deputies of Pennſylvania in the general convention of the ſtates, of ceding to the United States a diſtrict of country within this ſtate, for the ſeat of the general government, and for the excluſive legiſlation of Congreſs, be particularly recommended to the conſideration of the Convention.

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the ſucceeding houſe of aſſembly, to make the ſame allowance to the attending members of the convention as is made to the members of the general aſſembly, and alſo to provide for the extraordinary expences which may be incurred by holding the ſaid elections.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Houſe,
PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk.
of the General Aſſembly.

At a Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Borough of Carliſle, in the County of Cumberland, convened at the Court Houſe.

Major General John Armſtrong was unanimouſly choſen Chairman.

THE buſineſs of the meeting was opened by colonel Magaw, and the conſtitution of the United States, formed by the late Convention, was read, and the following reſolutions unanimouſly entered into:

Reſolved, That the ſaid conſtitution is moſt warmly approved of by this meeting, and that this meeting entertain the higheſt ſenſe of the public virtue and patriotiſm of the majority of the houſe of aſſembly, in calling immediately a convention of this ſtate, in purſuance of the recommendation of the federal convention.

Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the withdrawing or abſenting of a member of aſſembly, in order to defeat any reſolution or act of the legiſlature, is an offence moſt deſtructive to good government, and the happineſs and true intereſt of the ſtate. And that any member who is guilty of ſuch deſertion and breach of truſt, is unworthy of the confidence of the people, and unfit to repreſent them.

A committee was unanimouſly choſen to form a ticket for a councellor and repreſentatives of this county for the enſuing year.

By the unanimous order of the Meeting,
JOHN ARMSTRONG, Chairman.

Carliſle, October 3, 1787.

We can aſſure the public that the meeting was the moſt large and reſpectable that has been in this place ſince the declaration of independence, and that the greateſt unanimity and concord prevailed amongſt the people. This has inſpired the true lovers of their country with the hope that here party ſpirit is extinct.

Foreign Intelligence.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 19.

WHILST our government is buſily employed in the affairs of ſtate, the chief of the law does not deſiſt on his ſide from the project he has formed of remedying the abuſes which have crept in amongſt the religious orders throughout this vaſt empire.---Commiſſaries diſpatched by him are making the tour of it, to obſerve by themſelves the exceſs of thoſe abuſes and the real conduct of the ſervices, to oppoſite to their primitive inſtitution. They pretend that the end of this general viſit will be the total abolition of the religious ſects, and they even include in the proſcription the Roman miſſionaries, againſt whom, whether through wickedneſs or envy, or through juſt reaſons, they are continually making complaint in the divan. The politic mufti is entirely different from any of his predeceſſors; and he is, they ſay, ſo immoveable, that their ſtrongeſt repreſentations, tending to make him change his opinion, will be abſolutely uſeleſs.

LONDON, July 21.

It is confidently aſſerted, that his Pruſſian majeſty has given orders for the immediate march of ſixty thouſand troops into the duchy of Cleves. This ſtep will more effectually ſerve the cauſe of the ſtadtholder than the moſt ſpirited memorials.

July 28. When Mr. Lamb the American peace-negociator had an audience of the dey reſpecting the liberation of priſoners, who amounted to 23, the latter ſaid haſtily, 'well, ſir, to the point---what do you mean to give for the ranſom of them?' 'I am

commanded to offer ten thousand dollars,' replied the former. 'You shall not have them for less than fifty thousand' said the dey. He however lowered his demand to 18,000 dollars. But we do not hear that the captives have been yet liberated.

Advices from Vienna say, that the suppression of four monasteries, near that capital, had brought at least two millions of florins to the Imperial treasury.

Extract of a letter from Paris.

"The Dutch ambassador has daily conferences with the king's ministers: and yesterday evening he had a private audience of his majesty at his palace, which was not over till very late. The affairs of the Seven United Provinces grow daily more interesting. Monsieur Rayneval is talked of as likely to set off again for the Hague, to assist at a negociation which is likely to be agreed to, he being constituted the king's ambassador plenipotentiary on the grand point of mediation, which we hope may be set about before any fresh troubles break out."

It is said that orders have been dispatched to Toulon and Rochfort to get ready for sea with all possible expedition, 25 sail of the line. This is besides the fleet already prepared at Brest.

The court of France has also dispatched corvettes to their different colonial possessions, advising their governors to be upon their guard, and to put their garrisons into a proper state of defence.

Orders it is said, have also been dispatched to the East-Indies to reinforce the garrison of Trincomale, with a part of 4000 troops now at Pondicherry.

The following humourous circumstance may be depended upon as a fact.---A waterman, whose name is Holmes, and who has acquired some property, to shew his disgust against our rulers, and the accumulation of taxes, has hit upon a singular expedient. He has disposed of a small freehold which he possessed in the vicinity of the Thames, and purchased a west country barge, in which, with his wife, and a large family of children, he resides in the most comfortable manner. He thus prides himself on eluding all the taxes, and changes his situation as the weather or circumstances makes this or that situation most agreeable. He at present is moored off York buildings, where the neatness of his floating habitation, the respectable appearance of his wife and children, and the facetious character of the man himself, attracts no small number of curious visitors.

August 1. Authentic accounts are just arrived from Wezel, with intelligence that the government there had received a letter from the king of Prussia, to the following purport:

"Whereas the situation of affairs in the Seven Provinces has now necessitated me to take an active part in them, I have resolved to march an army from 60 to 70,000 men thither; and I desire you will immediately cause the necessary preparations to be made against their arrival. For your regulation, have further to inform you, that they march the 18th of July from Magdenburgh, and will be in your parts on or about the 30th of the same month."

It is positively assured, that the dispatches sent with Mr. Eden to the court of France on Saturday night, announce a positive determination on the part of this country, to assist the stadtholder at all events.

The Spanish ambassador has ordered a considerable quantity of goods of different denominations to be purchased, in order to be sent to the Musquito shore, for presents to the Indian tribes.

As a farther confirmation of that which however is no longer doubtful--that the intentions of France are to convert the present disturbances in Holland, into a pretext for hostilities, we can assure our readers, that in consequence of letters received in Ireland from the merchants of Dieppe, and other parts near est Paris, by persons in the provision trade at Corke and Drogheda, the prices of beef and pork have been advanced three halfpence pence per lb. and other provisions for exportation, nearly in a similar proportion.

Should a war on the continent take place in consequence of the commotions in Holland, this country must inevitably either directly or indirectly take an active part; the real question being, shall England in another war receive the assistance of the republic? or shall the weight of the United States in that case be given to France?

BOHEMIA, May 31.

We learn from Szigeth, that an epidemical distemper prevails there and in the neighbouring parts, of which great numbers of people daily perish. It is an inflammatory fever, and carried off 500 persons in a very few days. This distemper is attributed to the want of provisions, of which there has been for a long time and still is great scarcity.

American Occurrences.

SALEM, September 25.

On Monday the 10th instant the general assembly of Rhode-Island met at Newport, with somewhat more of a federal disposition, perhaps, than they had evinced at some former periods: They adjourned the Saturday night following, to the last Monday of October.---In this session, they agreed on a letter to be sent to the president of Congress, informing him of the reasons why the assembly had not sent delegates to the convention at Philadelphia: in order to do away the impressions unfavorable to that state, which had of late rested on the public mind, on that account. An act was passed, agreeably to a recommendation of Congress, declaring the treaty of peace fully and absolutely binding on all the citizens of that state, as a law of the land, in no wise to be receded from, misconstructed, or in any manner violated.

PHILADELPHIA, September 29.

Extract of a letter from a member of Congress, dated New York, September 23, 1787.

"I am extremely happy to find that the citizens of Philadelphia have so warmly expressed their approbation of the new constitution and form of government of the United States.

"It would afford me additional pleasure if the legislature could have an opportunity of giving the sanction of their assent, by calling a convention of the people---but I am fearful this will not happen, as it cannot pass through the necessary formalities of Congress, previous to their adjournment, which by some late accounts I find will be sooner than was expected.

"I am happy to discover no disposition in Congress to affect an alteration in the new constitution, but to give it to the states as it was received from the convention,

"There will be some difficulty in getting it adopted in New-York---the government has already discovered strong marks of disapprobation, and its adherents are constantly employed in disseminating opinions unfavorable to its reception---but all their attempts will be unavailing, as the body of the people will clearly view their own interests, as intimately connected with the establishment of this new government.

"In several of the eastern states I am persuaded it will be received with a political, bordering on the warmth of a religious enthusiasm.

"In short, I am convinced that a great majority of the people will believe it is the only remedy that can be offered to cure the numerous evils that they are politically afflicted with.

"Pennsylvania will derive great consequence and consideration from taking the lead in the affair as being the first to call a convention of the people.

Pittsburgh, October 20.

From the most authentic account of the late general election for Westmoreland county, we are authorised to inform the public, that the objections made against it amounted to nothing more than that a few votes were received from persons who were supposed not to be perfectly qualified as electors, or, that did not reside within the district where their votes were taken, and that this number did not exceed five or six persons.

It appears from every information, that there never was a general election in this county conducted with more regularity and legal precaution.

The gentlemen highest in votes are as follows:

ASSEMBLY.
William Findley,
John Irwin,
James Barr.

SHERIFFS.
William Perry,
John Cummins.

CORONER.
John Gibson.

COMMISSIONER.
Elie Colter.

On the twenty-first of August last, a resolve took place in Congress, authorising the superintendant of Indian affairs, in the northern department, to proceed to Post St. Vincents, and there hold a treaty with the Wabash, Shawanese, and other hostile tribes of Indians; hear their complaints and inform them of the pacific disposition of congress. To inform the Hurons, &c. who joined the representation made to congress, that their representation is received, and will be considered in due time. That the secretary at war, by federal troops, effectually protect the frontiers of Pennsylvania and Virginia, and the federal lands, from Indian intrusions, to promote a favorable issue of the intended treaty. Requesting that the militia of Virginia and Kentucke hold themselves in readiness to co-operate in the defence of the frontiers, should necessity require it.

ANECDOTE.

SIR William Barker had upon his estate in Ireland, a lame beggar called Pat, to whom he gave a guinea annually, that he might not be troublesome to him. He was to beg of every body else. During the course of last summer, sir William went down to the races at Limeric, where the first object that presented itself before him, notwithstanding his lameness, his old acquaintance Pat, and with a cripple upon his shoulders, so perfectly deformed that he excited the compassion of every body. Notwithstanding this addition, sir William recollected Pat, and insisted upon knowing how he came above one hundred miles from home, and why he could be carrying another man? Pat said it was out of charity: but sir William told him he would have him committed, unless he informed immediately who this cripple was upon his back, and what he was doing there? Why, your honor, said Pat, he does very well there, and so do I too. I paid a guinea for the use of him to the Dublin Infirmary, and if I have any luck now, I shall get ten by the bargain.

*** Want of room has obliged us to postpone Captain O'Hara's "ESSAY on SLANDER," but it will certainly appear in our next.

THE Partnership of Alexander Fowler, of Pittsburgh, and William Semple, merchant, of Philadelphia, being mutually dissolved the first instant, the said Alexander Fowler earnestly requests all those that are indebted to him, or to the firm of Alexander Fowler & Company, to make immediate payment to the said Alexander Fowler, at Pittsburgh, who is fully empowered to receive the same, and give discharges accordingly.

Mr. Fowler having thus apprized those who may be indebted to the said partnership of its dissolution, and consequently of the necessity he is under of collecting all the outstanding debts, hopes they will save themselves the expence and him the trouble of commencing suits, by making speedy payments.

A. FOWLER.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 15, 1787.

THE subscriber begs leave to acquaint the public that he is erecting a Fulling Mill on Pigeon creek, nine miles from the mouth, and fifteen from the town of Washington. It is expected the Mill will be completed by the first of November. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may be assured every exertion shall be made to render them satisfaction.

JEREMIAH COOK.

Washington County,
October 15, 1787.

To be Let or Sold.

A House and Lot, situate upon the bank of the Monongahela River in this town; the situation is pleasant and very convenient for business. For further particulars apply to

WILLIAM GREENOUGH.

Pittsburgh, October 19, 1787.

Sheriff's Sale.

Westmoreland county, October 26, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept from under the hands and seals of the trustees of the general loan office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at Greensburgh, on Tuesday the twentieth of November next, A tract of land called Fellsburgh, containing three hundred and eighty-two acres and one quarter, with the usual allowance of six per cent. situate in Rostraver township, adjoining lands claimed by Dorsey Pentecost, Jonathan Smith, John Shoplock, and others; mortgaged to the trustees of the general loan office, by Benjamin Fell, and to be sold by

WILLIAM FERRY, Sheriff.

German Almanacs, for the Year 1788,

May be had at the printing-office, by the groce, dozen, or single one.

THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs the public that he has taken that large and commodious inn oppoſite to John Lukens, eſq. ſurveyor general, in Market-ſtreet, near the corner of Seventh-ſtreet, at the

Sign of the White Horſe,

Where all gentlemen travellers and others who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend upon meeting with good entertainment and kind treatment, by the public's humble ſervant,

ROBERT ERWIN.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 20, 1787.

N B. Perſons having buſineſs in the land-office may be aſſiſted in forwarding their buſineſs without any expence. Any commands in that line will be executed on the ſhorteſt notice.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcribers, living in Waſhington county, near Pittſburgh, ſome time in Auguſt laſt, one Black Mare, eight or nine years old, thirteen hands high, neither brand nor ear mark, but has remarkable large teats, a natural trotter, alſo, a red roan horſe, three years old, about fourteen hands high, a large lump on the near jaw, has never been docked. Whoever takes up ſaid creatures and returns them to the ſubſcribers, ſhall have Four Dollars reward for both, or Two Dollars for either.

MARCUS HULING.
JAMES WHITE.

Sept. 28, 1787.

FOR SALE,

The following TRACTS of LAND.

ONE tract ſituate upon the head waters of the Saw-mill run, known by the name of Col. Dorſey Pentecoſt's old dwelling, containing 334 acres, called Greenway.

One tract ſituate on Yough river, containing 400 acres, adjoining lands of Ebenezer Walker, Chriſtopher Hays and others, called the Flatts.

One tract adjoining the above deſcribed land, containing 117 acres, called Meadow.

One tract ſituate within three-quarters of a mile of the Monongahela river, containing 257 acres, adjoining lands of Peter Shipley, George Martin and others, called the Sugar Hill.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the whole, or any part of the above deſcribed lands, may know the terms (which will be made eaſy to the purchaſer) by applying to the ſubſcribers at Caveat's tavern, Forks Yough. Good and indiſputable titles will be given.

GABRIEL PETERSON.
NICHOLAS CLOPPER.

September 15, 1787.

At the Printing-Office, Pittſburgh, may be had,

THE Laws of this State, paſſed between the 30th September 1775, and the Revolution.

New Teſtaments, Dilworth's Spelling Books, New England Primers (with the Catechiſm)---Weſtminſter Shorter Catechiſms, Mother's ditto. by the dozen or ſingle one.

The Principles of the Chriſtian Religion, expreſſed in plain and eaſy verſe, for children.

A Journey from Philadelphia to New-York, by way of Burlington and South-Amboy. By Robert Slender, ſtocking weaver.

Blank ledgers, journals, and receipt books.

Dutch quills, ink powder, ſealing wax, wafers, &c.

Alſo, A few books neceſſary for a learner of the French language.

SALT.

BEST Fine and Allum Salt to be ſold for Caſh, Wheat, Rye, or Barley, by Iſaac Craig & Co. at their Diſtillery.

Pittſburg, Sept. 5, 1787.

AN OFFICE

For the Purchaſe and Sale of the various kinds of Continental and State Certificates. Alſo Houſes, Lots and Lands, by

MATTHEW M'CONNEL,

ON the eaſt ſide of Second ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, ſeven doors below Black Horſe-alley, Philadelphia. Who furniſhes Certificates for the Land Office, and will carry the warrants through, clear of any commiſſion.

All applications and orders from perſons reſiding in any part of this, or of the United States, will be punctually attended to; whether to make purchaſes or ſales, payments in the land office, or to receive intereſt at the continental loan office or ſtate treaſury.

CERTIFICATES for the LAND OFFICE

MAY be had of the ſubſcriber, at his office on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, two doors below Fourth ſtreet and directly oppoſite that part of the market lately built, where every perſon applying may be furniſhed with the exact ſum they may have occaſion for in the land-office, and their warrants carried through without any other charge than the fees of the different offices, by

THOMAS FORREST.

Who buys and ſells all kinds of CERTIFICATES of this ſtate, or any of the United States.

Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1786.

John & William Irwin

Have juſt received at their New Store in Pittſburgh, a General Aſſortment of

GROCERIES and DRY GOODS, which they will ſell on the loweſt terms for Caſh, Peltry and Country Produce.

N. B. A generous price given in Caſh or Merchandize for good Ginſang. October 5.

THE following Stray Creatures have been put into the hands of the ſubſcribers, Wood Rangers for the county of Weſtmoreland, viz. A grey Mare about 15 hands high, 12 years old; a grey Horſe about 2 years old; a black Mare about 14 years old, 13 hands high; a ſorrel Horſe 12 hands high, 4 years old; a roan Mare, 4 years old, 13 hands high, ſhe appears to have been cut for the hooks; a ſorrel Mare 14 years old, and 14 hands high, and a bay horſe 14 years old, and 11 hands high.

JAMES GUTHRIE.
CHRISTOPHER TRUBY.

Greenſburgh, October 5, 1787.

FOR the information of the citizens of Pennſylvania, who are creditors of the United States, notice is hereby given, that agreeably to an act of general aſſembly, paſſed the firſt day of March, 1786, the loan thereby opened, where certificates of debts of the United States may be funded by this ſtate, will be cloſed with the laſt day of February next.

JOHN NICHOLSON.
Comptroller General's Office,
Philad. Auguſt 30, 1787.

WANTED,

BY the ſubſcriber on Croſs-creek, in Waſhington county, a Journeyman Blackſmith, to whom good wages will be given.

JOHN MARSHEL.

Sept. 26, 1787.

BARNABAS M'SHANE,

Who has for ſome time paſt kept the Inn in Black Horſe Alley, is now removed to that old and commodious Tavern,

The Harp and Crown,

In Third Street.

HE begs leave to ſolicit the favors of his friends and the public in general, and aſſures thoſe gentlemen who formerly frequented that houſe and the Harp & Crown, that every accommodation, both for themſelves and horſes, ſhall be furniſhed in the beſt and moſt careful manner, and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

New-York, Auguſt 1, 1787.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the fifteenth day of October next, for the tranſportation of the public mails, by ſtage carriages from Portland, in Maſſachuſetts, to Savannah in Georgia, for one year, commencing the firſt of January 1788.

The following will be conſidered as indiſpenſible articles of the contracts:

That there be in each carriage, a ſecure and convenient place, with a good lock and key to it, to be appropriated ſolely to the reception of the mail.

That the mail be carried between Portland in Maſſachuſetts, and Suffolk, in Virginia, thrice in each week from May firſt to November firſt; and twice in each week from November firſt to May firſt.

And that it be carried, between Suffolk aforeſaid, and Savannah in Georgia, twice in each week from May firſt to November firſt; and once in each week from November firſt to May firſt.

That there be ſtated hours of arrival at, and departure from each poſt office; and a reaſonable time allowed for making up a mail to be forwarded from each; and that, in order to aſcertain the times of arrival and departure, the driver of each ſtage ſhall carry a way-bill to be furniſhed by the poſt-maſter general.

That the proprietors of the ſtages ſhall be anſwerable for the care and fidelity of the perſons they ſhall employ in tranſporting the mail; and, in caſe of the ſtage being delayed by accident, the mail ſhall be forwarded at the expence of the proprietors, ſo as to arrive at each office at the ſtated hours.

Bonds to be given with two ſufficient ſureties, for the performance of each contract; and the cuſtomary oaths to be taken both by the proprietors and drivers.

In caſe of a coalition exiſting, or being hereafter formed (before the expiration of the contract) between two lines of ſtages upon the ſame route, it will be expected that the contracting proprietors ſhall be anſwerable that no letters ſhall be carried by the ſtages of the other line, to the prejudice of the revenue of the general poſt-office.

The neceſſary portmanteas and bags will be furniſhed at the expence of the United States; and payment will be made quarterly, the penalties for failures, if any, being firſt deducted.

Propoſals for CONTRACTS for the following

CROSS ROADS

Will be received until the firſt day of December next, viz.

From Portland to Pownalborough, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts.

From the city of New-York to the city of Albany.

From the city of New York, by way of Danbury, to Hartford in Connecticut.

From the city of Philadelphia to the town of Vienna, in Maryland.

From the town of Baltimore to the city of Annapolis, in Maryland.

From the city of Annapolis to Leonard's town, in St. Mary's county, by the route of Upper Marlborough, Piſcataway, and Port-Tobacco.

From the city of Philadelphia to the town of Bedford, in Pennſylvania.

From Frederickſburgh in Virginia, to Hobb's Hole, on Rappahannock river, and from thence to the port of entry on Yeocomico, upon Potowmac river, and from thence to Urbanna, the port of entry on Rappahannock river.

From the town of Wilmington to Fayette-Ville, in the ſtate of North-Carolina, by the route of Elizabeth-town.

From Fayette Ville, in North Carolina, to Cambden, in South Carolina, and from thence to Charleſton, in ſame ſtate.

And from Cambden, by the route of Columbia, to Auguſta in Georgia.

The contracts for the croſs roads, are to commence on the firſt January next, and to continue for a year. The buſineſs muſt be conducted at the expence of the contracter, who will have an excluſive privilege of carrying letters and packets for hire, on the route he contracts for; and all the poſtage and other emoluments ariſing therefrom. The poſtage charged of theſe roads muſt not exceed the rates from time to time fixed by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, for the port of letters and packets on the main poſt roads.

To prevent expence or inconvenience to perſons diſpoſed to contract, either for the main or croſs roads, they are informed that a perſonal attendance is unneceſſary at preſent: It will be ſufficient if they ſend their propoſals in writing to the poſt maſter general at his office, No. 29, Broad Way, New-York.

By order of the Poſt Maſter General,

JAMES BRYSON, Aſſiſtant.